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# Virginia Gazette

AND

# WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

MR. PRINTER,

I TAKE the liberty of inclosing you a copy of Lord MAHON's method of securing houses from fire, and the interest your humanity will take in it, makes it, I am sure, unnecessary to request you to give it a place in your paper.—As this city is on the increase, it will be no doubt attended with greater good effects than even in London, where it was particularly intended to be applied by the illustrious Philosopher who invented it; for it is only at the first erecting of a building, that the greater part of the inclosed observations can be carried into execution.

A CONSTANT READER.

*Description of a most effectual method of securing Buildings against Fire,* invented by CHARLES Lord Viscount MAHON, F. R. S.

SECT. I. THE new and very simple method which I have discovered of securing every kind of building (even though constructed of timber) against all danger of fire, may properly be divided into three parts; viz. under-flooring, extra lathing, and inter-securing, which particular methods may be applied in part, or in whole, to different buildings, according to the various circumstances attending their construction, and according to the degree of accumulated fire, to which each of these buildings may be exposed, from the different uses to which they are meant to be appropriated.

SECT. II.—The method of under flooring may be divided into two parts, viz. single and double under flooring.

The method of single under-flooring is as follows:—A common strong lath of about one quarter of an inch thick should be nailed against each side of every joist, and of every main timber which supports the floor intended to be secured; other similar laths ought then to be nailed the whole length of the joists, with their ends butting against each other; these are what I call fillets. The top of each fillet ought to be at one inch and a half below the top of the joists or timbers against which they are nailed. These fillets will then form, as it were, a sort of small ledge on each side of all the joists.

SECT. III.—When the fillets are going to be nailed on, some of the rough plaister hereafter mentioned (sect. 9.) must be spread with a trowel all along that side of each of the fillets, which is to lay next to the joists, in order that these fillets may be well bedded therein when they are nailed on, so that there should not be any interval between the fillets and the joists.

SECT. IV.—A great number of any common laths (either of oak or fir) must be cut nearly to the length of the width of the intervals between the joists.

Some of the rough plaister referred to above (sect. 3.) ought to be spread with a trowel, successively upon the top of all the fillets, and along the sides of that part of the joists which is between the top of the fillets and the upper edge of the joists.

The short pieces of common laths just mentioned, ought (in order to fill up the intervals between the joists that support the floor) to be laid in the contrary direction to the joists, and close together in a row, so as to touch one another, as much as the want of straightness in the laths will possibly allow without the laths lopping over each other; their ends must rest upon the fillets spoken of above (sect. 2.) and they ought to be well bedded in the rough plaister. It is not proper to use any nails to fasten down either these short pieces of laths, or those short pieces hereafter mentioned, (sect. 7.)

SECT. V.—These short pieces of laths ought then to be covered with one thick coat of the rough plaister spoken of hereafter, (sect. 9.) which should be spread all over them, and which should be brought with a trowel, to be about level with the tops of the joists, but not above them. This rough plaister in a day or two should be trowelled all over, close home to the sides of the joists; but the tops of the joists ought not to be any wise covered with it.

SECT. VI.—The method of double under-flooring is, in the first part of it, exactly the same as the method just described. The fillets and the short pieces of laths are applied in the same manner; but the coat of rough plaister ought to be little more than half as thick as the coat of rough plaister applied in the method of single under-flooring.

SECT. VII.—In the method of double under-flooring, as fast as this coat of rough plaister is laid on, some more of the short pieces of laths cut as above directed, (sect. 4.) must be laid in the intervals between the joists upon the first coat of rough plaister; and each of these short laths must be one after the other bedded deep and quite sound into this rough plaister whilst it is soft. These short pieces of laths should be laid also as close as possible to each other, and in the same direction as the first layer of short laths.

SECT. VIII.—A coat of the same kind of rough plaister should then be spread over the second layer of short laths, as there was upon the first layer above described. This coat of rough plaister should (as above directed, sect. 5. for the method of single under-flooring) be trowelled level with the tops of the joists, but it ought not to rise above them. The sooner this second coat of rough plaister is spread upon the second layer of short laths just mentioned, (sect. 7.) the better.

What follows, as far as sect. 13, is common to the method of single as well as to that of double under-flooring.

SECT. IX.—Common coarse lime and hair (such as generally serves for the pricking up coat in plastering) may be used for all the purposes before and hereafter mentioned; but it is considerably cheaper and even much better in all these cases, to make use of hay instead of hair, in order to prevent the plaster-work from cracking. The hay ought to be chopped to above three inches in length, but no shorter.

One measure of common rough sand, two measures of slacked lime, and three measures (but not less) of chopped hay, will prove in general a very good proportion, when sufficiently beat up together in the manner of common mortar. The hay must be well dragged in this kind of rough plaster, and well intermixed with it; but the hay ought never to be put in, till the two other ingredients are well beat up together with water.

This rough plaister ought never to be made thin for any of the work mentioned in this paper. The stiffer it is the better, provided it be not too dry to be spread properly upon the laths.

If the flooring boards are required to be laid very soon, a fourth or a fifth part of quick * lime in powder, very well mixed with this rough plaster just before it is used, will cause it to dry very fast.

SECT. X.—When the rough plaister work between the joists has got thoroughly dry, it ought to be observed, whether or not there be any small cracks in it, particularly next to the joists; if there are any, they ought to be washed over with a brush, wet with mortar wash, which will effectually close them; but there will never be any cracks at all, if the chopped hay and the quick lime be properly made use of.

SECT. XI.—The mortar wash I make use of is merely this. About two measures of quick lime and one measure of common sand, should be put into a pail, and should be well stirred up with water, till the water grows very thick, so as to be almost of the consistency of a thin jelly. This wash when used, will grow dry in a few minutes.

SECT. XII.—Before the flooring boards are laid, a small quantity of very dry common sand should be strewed on the rough plaister work (but not over the tops of the joists. The sand should be struck smooth with an hollow rule, which ought to be about the length of the distance from joist to joist, and of about one eighth of an inch curvature; which rule, passing over the sand, in the same direction with the joists, will cause the sand to lay rather rounding in the middle of the interval between each pair of joists.

The flooring boards may then be laid and fastened down in the usual manner; but very particular attention must be paid to the rough plaister-work and to the sand being most perfectly dry before the boards are laid, for fear of the dry rot; of which, however, there is no kind of danger, when this precaution is made use of.

SECT. XIII.—The method of under-flooring I have also applied with the utmost success to a wooden stair-case. It is made to follow the shape of the steps, but no sand is laid upon the rough plaister-work in this case.

SECT. XIV.—The method of extra-lathing may be applied to cieling joists, to slopping roofs, and the wooden partitions. It is simply this:

As the laths are going to be nailed on, some of the above-mentioned rough plaister ought to be spread between these laths and the joists (or other timbers) against which these laths are to be nailed. The laths ought to be nailed very close to each other.

When either of the ends of any of the laths lap over the ends of other laths, it ought to be attended to, that these ends be bedded sound in some of the same kind of rough plaister.

This attention is equally necessary for the second layer of laths hereafter mentioned, (sect. 15.)

SECT. XV.—This first layer of laths ought to be covered with a pretty thick coat of the same rough plaister spoken of above, (sect. 9.) A second layer of laths ought then to be nailed on each lath, being, as it is put on, well squeezed and bedded sound into the soft rough plaister. For this reason, no more of this first coat of rough plaister ought to be laid on at a time, than what can be immediately followed with the second layer of laths.

The laths of this second layer ought to be laid as close to each other as they can be, to allow of a proper clench for the rough plates.

The laths of the second † layer may then be plastered over with a coat of the same kind of rough plaister, or it may be plastered over in the usual manner.

SECT. XVI.—The third method, which is that of inter securing, is very similar, in most respects, to that of under-flooring; but no sand is afterwards to be laid upon it. Inter-securing is applicable to the same parts of a building as the method of extra-lathing just described; but it is not often necessary to be made use of.

SECT. XVII.—I have made a prodigious number of experiments upon every part of these different methods. I caused a wooden building to be constructed at Chevening in Kent, in order to perform them in the most natural manner. The methods of extra-lathing and double under-flooring, were the only ones made use of in that building.

On the 26th of September, 1777, I had the honour to repeat some of my experiments before the President and some of the fellows of the Royal Society, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, the committee of city lands, several of the foreign Ministers, and a great number of other persons.

SECT. XVIII. The first experiments was to fill the lower room of the building (which room was about 26 feet by 16) full of shavings and faggots, mixed with combustibles, and to set them on fire. The heat was so intense, that the glass of the windows was melted like so much common sealing wax and run down in drops, yet the flooring boards of that very room were not burnt through, nor was one of the side timbers, floor joists, or cieling joists, damaged in the smallest degree; and the persons who went into the room immediately over the room filled with fire, did not perceive any ill effects from it whatever, even the floor of that room being perfectly cool during that enormous conflagration immediately underneath.

SECT. XIX.—I then caused a kind of wooden building (of full 50 feet in length, and of three stories high in the middle) to be erected quite close to one end of the secured wooden house. I filled and covered this building with above eleven hundred large kiln faggots, and several loads of dry shavings, and I set this pile on fire.

The height of the flame was no less than eighty seven feet perpendicular from the ground, and the grass upon a bank, at a hundred and fifty feet from the fire, was all schorched; yet the secured wooden building, quite contiguous to this vast heap of fire, was not at all damaged except some parts of the outer coat of plaister-work.

This experiment was intended to represent a wooden town on fire, and to shew how effectually even a wooden building, if secured according to my new method, would stop the progress of the flames on that side, without any assistance from fire engines.

SECT. XX.—The last experiment I made that day was the attempting to burn a wooden stair-case secured according to my simple method of under flooring. The under side of the stair-case was extra lathed. Several large kiln faggots were laid and kindled under the stair-case, round the stairs and upon the steps; this wooden stair-case notwithstanding resisted, as if it had been fire-stone, all the attempts that were made to consume it.

I have since made five still stronger fires upon this same stair-case without having repaired it, having moreover filled the small place in which this stair-case is, entirely with shavings and large faggots, but the stair-case is still however standing, and is but little damaged.

SECT. XXI.—In most houses it is necessary only to secure the floors; and that according to the method of single under flooring, described above in 2, 3, 4, and 5. The extra expence of it in London (all materials included) is only about nine-pence per square yard, unless there should be particular difficulties attending the execution, in which case will vary a little. When quick lime is made use of it is a trifle more.

The extra expence of the method of extra-lathing is in London also no more than six-pence per square yard for the timber, side walls and partitions; but for the

* *I have practised this method in an extensive work with great advantage. In three weeks this rough plaister grows perfectly dry. The rough plaister, so made, may be applied at all times of the year in England with the greatest success. The easiest method, by much, of reducing the quick-lime to powder is, by dropping a small quantity of water on the lime-stone, a little time before the powder is intended to be used. The lime will still retain a very sufficient degree of heat.*

† *If a third layer of laths be immediately nailed on and be covered with a third coat of rough plaister, I then call the method treble lathing, but this method of treble lathing can almost, in no case, be required.*

ſelling, about nine pence per yard. No extra lathing neceſſary in the generality of houſes.

SECT. XXII.—I purpoſe giving to the world, before it is very long, a detailed account of many other experiments I have made upon this ſubject, and of the various advantages ariſing from my method, with ſeveral particulars relative to different parts of each of the methods above deſcribed, and relative to this joint or ſeparate application to different kinds of buildings, and to the different conſtituent parts of an houſe; to which I ſhall add a full explanation of the principles upon which they are founded, and the reaſons for their certain and ſurpriſing ſucceſs.

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A BEGGAR's profeſſional advice to his Children on his retiring from buſineſs.

*My dear Children,*

THE good ſucceſs with which it has pleaſed heaven to bleſs my induſtry in this our calling, has given me an opportunity to retire with a handſome fortune, which will be divided among you when I am no more. In the mean time, as it is your duty to get all you can for yourſelves, in the way you have been brought up, that you, alſo, may make a comfortable proviſion for old age, I will give you a few directions, ſupplemental to thoſe which you have already received from me, for the guidance of your future conduct, by obſerving which you will, moſt probably, be as ſucceſsful in your occupation as I have been.

Beggars, my dear children, like people of all other profeſſions, live upon the neceſſities, the paſſions, or the weakneſſes of their fellow-creatures. The two great paſſions of the human breaſt are vanity and pity; both thoſe have great power in men's actions, but the firſt the greater far; and he who can attract this the moſt ſucceſsfully, will gain the largeſt fortune.

Be not leſs friends becauſe you are brothers, or of the ſame profeſſion: The lawyers herd together in their inns, the doctors in their college, the mercers on Ludgate hill, and the old clothes-men in Monmouth ſtreet. What one has not among thoſe another has; and among you, the heart of him who is not moved by one lamentable object, will probably be ſo by another, and that charity which was half awakened by the firſt, will relieve a ſecond or a third. Remember this, and always people a whole ſtreet with objects ſkilled in the ſcenes of different diſtreſs, placed at proper diſtances; the tale that moves not one heart, may ſurpriſe the next.

Remember, that where one gives out of pity to you, fifty gives out of kindneſs to themſelves, to rid them of your troubleſome application; and for one that gives out of real compaſſion, five hundred do it out of oſtentation. On theſe principles, trouble people moſt who are moſt buſy, and aſk relief where many may ſee it given, and you will ſucceed in every attempt. Remember, that the ſtreets were made for people to walk, not to converſe in. Keep up their ancient uſe, and whenever you ſee two or three gathered together, let them hear not the ſound of their own voices till they have bought off the noiſe of yours. When ſelf love is thus ſatisfied, remember ſocial virtue is the next duty, and tell your next friend where he may go and obtain the ſame relief by the ſame means.

Trouble not yourſelf with the nobility, proſperity has made them vain and inſenſible; they cannot pity what they can never feel: But above all avoid the men in black: The clergy never give, except under one circumſtance only, if you can hit on that you may ſucceed. Attack them as they come out of the church among their pariſhioners, and the credit of benevolence may urge them to do handſomely by you.

The talkers in the ſtreet are to be tolerated on different conditions, and at different prices: If they are tradeſmen, their converſation will ſoon end, and may be well paid for by a half-penny; if an inferior clings to the ſkirt of a ſuperiour, he will give two pence rather than be pulled off; and when you are happy enough to meet a lover and his miſtreſs, never part with them under ſix pence, ſo you may be ſure they will never part with one another.

So much regards communities of men; when you hunt ſingle, the great game of all is to be played. However much you ramble in the day, be ſure to have ſome one ſtreet near your home where your chief reſidence is, and all your idle time is ſpent; take care that this idle time is chiefly at twelve in the morning, and at five in the evening. At the firſt of thoſe hours people are going out, at the other they are looking out of their windows after dinner; and this is a time when every body is in good humour. Here learn the hiſtory of every family, and whatever has been the lateſt calamity of that, provide a brother or a ſiſter that may pretend the ſame. If the maſter of one houſe has loſt a ſon, let your brother attack his compaſſion on that tender ſide, and tell him that he has loſt the ſweeteſt, hopefulleſt, and dutifulleſt child that was his only comfort. What ſhould the anſwer be, but, "Aye, poor fellow, I know how to pity you in that," and a ſhilling will be in as much haſte to fly out of his pocket, as the firſt tear from his eye.

Has another juſt recovered peace by loſing his wife, let another ragged friend intreat of him a farthing to help to buy a glaſs of good liquor to revive his ſpirit, that he may not die juſt as he entered upon a new life by the death of a vixen who had plagued the very ſkin off his bones: The widower muſt have very little fellow-feeling in his joy, if he does not reply, "Poor devil, I give thee joy, here's ſix pence for thee."

Is the maſter of a third houſe ſick, way-lay his houſe from morning to night: If he be good for any thing, tell his wife you will pray morning, noon, and night, for his recovery; or if he be as moſt huſbands are, tell her you heard the doctor ſay as he came out that he could not hold it long. The devil muſt be in that woman who would not give ſix pence a-day either towards the keeping her huſband, or the getting rid of him. If he dies, grief is the reigning paſſion for the firſt fortnight, let him have been what he would: Grief leads naturally to compaſſion, ſo let your ſiſter tell her ſhe is a poor widow left with ſeven ſmall children, and that ſhe loſt the beſt huſband in the world, and you may ſhare conſiderable gains.

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## VIENNA, DEC. 4.

ACCORDING to letters from Conſtantinople, the army marched to the relief of Belgrade, is compoſed of 80,000 men, and is commanded by the Grand Vizir in perſon. The Generals Metrowſki and Gemmingen, who ſerve in our Hungarian army, are ſaid to have been ordered to repair to Vienna, where their conduct will be enquired into. General Brown will command the troops in Sclavonia.

Dec. 26. The ſecretary to the Hoſpodar of Moldavia, who fled from Jaſſy, in company with another officer of that Prince, arrived here laſt night. His object is to repreſent the unhappy ſituation of the Chriſtian inhabitants of the above province to the Emperor, and to requeſt that troops may be diſpatched for their relief.

A Courier arrived here yeſterday from Selim with the ſhocking intelligence, that the Turks in Belgrade, ſuſpecting a ſecret correſpondence between the Greek inhabitants and the Auſtrians, cruelly maſſacred, without any inquiry or examination, all the Greeks in the night of the 12th inſtant, and that ſuch was the exceſs of their fury, that they ſpared neither the Biſhop, women nor infants.

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## LONDON, JAN. 8.

BY letters from the Continent, we have received the important information, that orders were diſpatched on the 20th of November, to Conſtantinople, for the imperial internuncio to declare war againſt the Porte.

It is alſo ſaid, that the very day the declaration of war was delivered at Conſtantinople, a large army inveſted Belgrade, and a heavy cannonading began. The Imperialiſts will probably ſoon be maſters of the place, as its works excepting the citadel, were deſtroyed in 1738, ſince which they have not been repaired. Belgrade is built on a neck of land, which forms an acute angle on the Save and Danube, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants, moſt of whom, as is the cuſtom in Turkey, bears arms. The place is not capable of holding out a ſiege, notwithſtanding it is ſituated on an eminence, and on the confluence of two rapid rivers.

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## NEW-YORK, March 18.

The following Talk from the Oneida nation of Indians, was lately received by the Legiſlature of this ſtate:

*BROTHERS, Chiefs, and Great Men,* who ſit round the council fire of our brethren, the people of the ſtate of New-York, attend.

*Brothers,* We have come thus far on our way to ſee you at your council fire, but the roads already become very bad, and the proſpect of their ſoon being worſe induces us to return, and to ſpeak to you in writing.

*Brothers,* We are your allies, we are a free people, our chiefs have directed us to ſpeak to you, as ſuch, therefore, open your ears and hear our words.

*Brothers,* In your late wars with the people on the orther ſide of the Great Water, and at a period when thick darkneſs overſpread this country, your brothers the Oneidas ſtepped forth, and, uninvited, took up the hatchet in your defence—we fought by your ſide, our blood flowed together, and the bones of our Warriors mingled yours—you appeared greatful for our attachment, and gave us repeated aſſurances, that ſhould the Great Spirit give you ſucceſs, we ſhould be made to rejoice. The event of the war was favorable—we returned to our country, where ruin and deſolation had overſpread our fields and villages—we rejoiced, however, that we could return in peace, and pleaſed ourſelves with the hopes of the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of our country, for which we had fought and bled in the common cauſe together with you. While we were thus flattering ourſelves with the agreeable proſpects, we received an invitation to meet ſome of your Chiefs who were ſent to ſpeak with us at Fort Herkermer—we were glad, and immediately ſet out to meet them, expecting they were come to relieve our wants, and to make good the repeated aſſurances we had received, that on our return to our country, we ſhould be made to rejoice, thoſe Chiefs who then met us, will doubtleſs remember how much we were diſappointed, when they told us, they were only ſent to buy our lands.

*Brothers,* It is needleſs for us to recapitulate the ſpeeches that were made on that occaſion:—You cannot forget them, you have probably wrote them in a book; your Chiefs may well remember how reluctantly we entered on a treaty for the ſale of our lands; they may alſo remember the method we then took to evade it, which was by making a propoſal to them to leaſe a certain part of our country. The contempt with which they received our offer, is doubtleſs ſtill freſh in their memory: It is in ours. In compliance, however, with their urgent ſolicitation, we at length conſented to ſell them a part of our lands in conſequence of the ſolemn and repeated aſſurances your Chief Sachem then made; that this ſhould be the laſt application, that our brothers the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York would ever make to us for land.

*Brothers,* We are determined never to ſell any more; the experience of all the Indian nations to the eaſt and ſouth of us, has fully convinced us, that if we follow their example, we ſhall ſoon ſhare their fate. We wiſh that our children and grand children may derive a comfortable living from the lands which the Great Spirit has given us and our forefathers. We therefore determined to leaſe them; our friends in different parts of the country hearing of our determination, and being willing that we ſhould ſtill continue a nation, have offered to take our lands by leaſe, and gave us a generous rent. We were loth to affont you again with the offer of our lands on ſuch terms, and have therefore agreed to the propoſals of our friends. *Brothers,* Since we have been on the road, a lying bird has paſſed by us, and reached your council fire, and told you that we have not leaſed our lands; we ſay, *Brothers,* ſuggeſtion is falſe, and we hope you will treat it as ſuch.

*Brothers,* We are ſurpriſed to hear you are diſpleaſed, becauſe others have accepted that, which your Chiefs have told us was beneath your nation: But, *Brothers,* we are more ſurpriſed ſtill, to learn you claim a right to controul us in the diſpoſal of our lands; you acknowledge it to be our own as much as the game we take in hunting; why then do you ſay that we ſhall not diſpoſe of it, as we think beſt? You may, *Brothers,* with as much propriety, when one of our hunters comes to your market with a pack of beaver, point out the perſon to whom he ſhall ſell, and to no other.

*Brothers,* We wiſh you to conſider this matter well, and to do us juſtice. We have now leaſed our whole country, excepting what we reſerved for our own uſe, to people, who we doubt not, will pay us according to agreement; and if there be any thing which you can do, to encourage them in their ſettlements of it, we wiſh it may be done.

*Brothers,* This is all we have to ſay.

*To the Great Men of the*
*State of New-York*

JACOB REED, Secretary,
his
PETER ⋈ SALEKARENGHIS,
mark.
his
DANIEL ⋈ SEGAONEGHSRISER,
mark.
his
HENDRICK ⋈ SAHONWATE,
mark.

Witneſs,
*Peter B Ten Broeck,*
*George Stimſon,* jun.

Perſonally appeared before me, the above named ſubſcribers, and acknowledged the foregoing inſtrument to be their voluntary act and deed.

Acknowledged before me, this 12th day of March, 1788. HENRY J V RENSSELLAER, one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of the County of Columbia.

March 19. Monday morning the ſloop Poughkeepſie, Alexander Biſſet from Santa Cruz. Capt Biſſet left Curacoa the 4th of November laſt for this port, he came on the coaſt the latter end of December, and continued beating to windward in heavy gales till the 16th of January, when being ſhort of proviſions, and no proſpect of getting into port, he bore away for the Weſt Indies, and made Santa Cruz. While he was on the coaſt, he relates, that on the 3d of Jan. lat 40 long 74, he ſaw a yellow-ſided brig founder, and all on board periſhed. On the 12th Jan. in a heavy gale at W. N. W. he paſſed by the wreck of a brig which was all under but her topmaſts, and no perſon to be ſeen. We are requeſted by him to mention the generous and humane treatment he experienced from Capt Aſkew in the ſhip Dolphin, of Salem, then 8 days out, bound for the Iſle of France, who, on the 6th Jan. took a great deal of pains to furniſh Capt. Biſſet with proviſions, of which he ſtood greatly in need. The ſloop while on the coaſt ſuſtained much damage: And had the mate (whoſe name is Crane) waſhed over-board and loſt, on the 12th of January.

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## PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

THE manufacturing ſociety of this city have at length obtained two compleat machines for carding and ſpinning cotton, one of which cards 40lb. of cotton per day, and the other ſpins 50 threads at a time. We feel infinite pleaſure in communicating this agreeable intelligence to the public, and we have no doubt, that by application to the ſociety, private perſons or companies will be informed how they may be ſupplied with them. As they are of the greateſt conſequence to this country, we beg leave to ſuggeſt the propriety of gentlemen in every town in the ſtate joining to procure one of each. Five lads of 15 years of age, and a girl of 12, may tend 4 ſpinning and 1 carding machines, which will card and ſpin 12,000lb. of cotton per annum. We truſt theſe acquiſitions will afford immediate employment to our ſtocking-weavers in Mulberry-ward and Germantown. This valuable branch, in which there are above 80 private looms, has been ſuſpended for want of cotton yarn. The duty on hoſiery is conſiderable, which will exceedingly favour the manufacture. It is neceſſary, however, that our ſupply of cotton be encreaſed. The planters of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, as wheat, tobacco, and rice, decline in price from the quantity, will, no doubt, apply to raiſing this raw material. The price of cotton at this time is from 2s. 8d. to 3s. as in quality, by the large quantity.

It is with great pleaſure we learn from a correſpondent, that the ingenious artizan, who conſtructed the carding and ſpinning machines, though not the original inventer (being only the introducer) is likely to receive a premium from the manufacturing ſociety, beſides a generous price for his machines; and that it is highly probable our patriotic legiſlature will not let his merit paſs unrewarded by them. Such liberality muſt have the happy effect of bringing into Pennſylvania other uſeful artizans, machines, and manufacturing ſecrets, which will abundantly repay the little advance of the preſent moment. On this ground, which ſupercedes the neceſſity of manual labour, the manufactures of America muſt ſucceed. The only doubts which have ariſen on the ſubject heretofore have been from the high price of labour, and the ſcarcity of hands; but when the work of fifty perſons can be done by a man, a boy, and a machine, and when the expence of manufacturing thread can be reduced 90 per cent. we find thoſe doubts moſt happily diſſipated. The ingenuity, verſatility, and enterprize of America will enable her, we confidently truſt, to acquire the various ſecrets and improvements of the old world.

It is earneſtly hoped by one of our correſpondents, that the ſouthern ſtates will pay the moſt immediate and the moſt unremitted attention to the cultivation of COTTON, to which their ſoil, their climate, and their population, are all adapted. He adds a particular requeſt, that this little paragraph may be favoured with a place in every newſpaper to the ſouthward of Pennſylvania. Without cotton, the newly acquired machines will be of no value; with abundance of that raw material, they may perform wonders.

## RICHMOND, April 10.

A LONDON news paper, of January 7, adviſes, that the Saturday preceding "An expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, with an account that the grand works at Cherbourg were totally demoliſhed by a ſtrong ſouth weſt wind; which, with a moſt heavy and tremendous ſea, tore up all the cones and other marine preparations, almoſt from the foundation; and all this, after the expence of near two millions of livres, has left the harbour as defenceleſs as it was in the memorable year of the attack of Lord Howe."

A writer in a late Engliſh news-paper, thus, pertinently, obſerves---"The people called Quakers have, in ſeveral inſtances, ſhewn moſt laudable examples to the reſt of mankind; they have lately made a moſt wonderful addition to the ſtock of human liberty—the people of that profeſſion in America have diſcharged their ſlaves, made them free men, erected a very capital ſchool at Philadelphia for their inſtruction, which they have liberally endowed, and ſuch of theſe poor Africans as chooſe to continue in ſervice, are paid wages, and placed on the ſame footing with the whites. Does not this prove their juſtice and humanity?—And may not this be the means of tranſmitting liberty and happineſs to nations yet unborn? By this means they will be converted to Chriſtianity, and by the mild and uniform operation of Chriſtian principles, ſlavery itſelf will, at length, be totally aboliſhed."

Extract of a letter from Georgia, received by the brig Phœbe, Capt. M'Cullough, arrived at Philadelphia, in 6 days from Savannah.

"Gen. Clarke lately fell in with a conſiderable body of Indians, who were defeated after a ſhort conflict

"A body of 600 of them attacked a fort on the Ocnees, and were repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

"They are well armed and have lately received a great ſupply of military eſſentials from Penſicola"

A gentleman was robbed near Alexandria by a foot pad on the 1ſt. inſtant of a ſum of money in guineas, and bills of exchange to the amount of £. 25.

Delegates elected to ſerve for their reſpective counties in Aſſembly in October next.

Spotſylvania. JAMES MONROE & JOHN DAWSON, Eſquires.

Hanover. THOMAS MACON and JOHN GARLAND, Eſqrs;

Henrico. MILES SELDON and NATHANIEL WILKINSON, Eſqrs;

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated Feb. 9, 1788.

"On the 31ſt of December laſt, his Excellency Major General de Schimmelmann reſigned, by his Majeſty's permiſſion, the command in chief of theſe iſlands. His Excellency is ſucceeded by the honourable Frederick de Walterſtoeff, Chamberlain to his Majeſty, and Vice Governour General. His commiſſion as Governour-General is daily expected. This is the ſame gentleman who it was once imagined would have been ſent as Envoy extraordinary to America, had Congreſs appointed any Miniſter to the Daniſh court. Although it is ſuppoſed that our new commander in chief will keep a watchful eye over all kind of ſmuggling, particularly that of ſugars carried to foreign markets, contrary to the ordinances of this country, yet there is no doubt but commerce will at the ſame time meet with every encouragement under his government, and the fair trader with every protection. The intimacy which ſubſiſts between his Excellency and ſome of the firſt characters on the Continent, cannot but be favourable to the American trade, and render ſtill more laſting the friendly intercourſe which is already eſtabliſhed between the United States and theſe colonies."


## To be Rented,

*And entered on the 14th day of this month,*

A COMMODIOUS Store and dwelling houſe with all neceſſary outhouſes with a good incloſed lot and garden, ſituated in Manchester, and in a very good part of the town for a merchant. As it is needleſs to ſay any thing further in reſpect to the buildings, preſuming no perſon would wiſh to rent without firſt viewing the premiſes. They will be ſhewn to any perſon by applying to Mr. WILLIAM BALL in Manchester, near the premiſes, of whom the terms may be known.

(‖) WILLIAM HOPKINS.

Powhatan, April 6, 1788.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber in Amelia county, in the Fork of Nottoway, on the 22d inſtant Two Virginia born negroes, a fellow and a lad; the fellow named WILL, a ſlim yelloviſh fellow, about 22 years old, he had on a negro cotton jacket and breeches, has a large ſcar on the ſide of one of his knees occaſioned by fire, he is about five feet ten inches high The lad named BOB, about 16 years old, rather blacker than the other, he had on a negro cotton jacket, and a pair of old oznabrigs overalls, is about five feet five inches high; he rode away a dark roan horſe with a curb bridle; the horſe paces and gallops very well, and is a good work horſe, about 7 or 8 years old, and about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high. I will give ten dollars reward (for each negro) to any perſon if brought home, or ſecure them in any jail ſo that I get them again, and a generous reward for the horſe if brought home, or taken care of until I get him again

THOMAS JEFFRESS.

N. B. The lad was raiſed in Glouceſter county, and brought out and ſold by Captain Bilops, and I expect he will go that way again.

T. J.

March 30, 1788.

RICHMOND, April 5, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to leave this ſtate, requeſts thoſe who have claims againſt him to make application in the courſe of this month; and ſuch as are indebted to him are deſired to diſcharge their accounts within the above time, as all remaining then unſettled, will be put into an Attorney's hands.

*JOHN BANKS.*

## GRAND LODGE,

RICHMOND, March 25, 1788.

THE reſpective LODGES within this ſtate, are requeſted to take notice, that a half yearly Grand Communication will be holden on the 28th day of April next enſuing, at the Maſon's Hall in this city.

(By the Grand Maſter's command)

WM. WADDILL, Grand Secretary.

## Juſt Imported,

In the brig Duc de PENTHIEVRE,

FROM *BOURDEAUX*;

*And now for ſale by the* SUBSCRIBER,

COGNIAC BRANDIES,

From 2 to 20 years OLD.

MARGAUX OLD CLARET
BURGUNDY
HERMITAGE
COTE ROTIF
OLD PORT
GRAVES WHITE WINE
CARBONIEUX do.
PREGNAC do.
And CORDIALS

*In BOTTLES.*

LOAF SUGAR,

BEST SWEET OIL,

ANCHOVIES,

CASTIL SOAP,

CANDLES,

CAMBRICKS,

SILK UMBRELLAS,

WOMEN'S WHITE KID GLOVES,

And the very beſt KIND of FRENCH

BOLTING CLOTHS.

*RICHARD GERNON.*

RICHMOND, April 1, 1788.

## Ten Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber in Charlotte county, on the night of the 11th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a ſcar on his right cheek, and one in his neck under his right ear, he is of a yelloviſh complexion, a Virginian, and about twenty three years of age. He was ſome days before purchaſed of a ſtranger who called himſelf CHARLES JONES, a dark ſwarthy man, black hair and eyes, of the middle ſize, and ſaid he was from Northumberland county, this man remained in the neighbourhood ſome days, until the night aforeſaid, when both him and the negro diſappeared. On the ſame night was taken from a neighbour a bright BAY MARE, middle ſized, ſome white hairs in her flanks, and at the ſame time an old ſaddle was taken. Thoſe circumſtances induce the ſubſcriber to believe the negro and mare were ſtolen by this ſame JONES. Ten pounds reward will be paid for recovery of the ſlave and conviction of the thief, or five pounds for ſecuring the negro or giving information ſo that he is recovered.

JOSEPH HAILEY.

March 25, 1788.


## To the Friends of Science.

IT has long been the univerſal wiſh, that the public might be furniſhed with an accurate Geographical and Topographical Grammar of the United States.

Geographers of foreign countries, not being poſſeſſed of the proper materials, and not equally intereſted in this part of their ſubject, have filled their accounts of theſe ſtates with numerous inaccuracies. It is time theſe inaccuracies were corrected. We are independent of Great Britain, and are no longer to look up to her for a deſcription of our own country.

Several gentlemen of abilities, have, in detached pieces, gratified the public with ample and accurate deſcriptions of ſeveral parts of the United States, but no collective deſcription of the whole has been attempted, except in a ſmall duodecimo volume, publiſhed by the ſubſcriber in 1784, which, though imperfect on account of the infant ſtate of geographical knowledge in America, was well received by a candid public, and an edition of 1500 copies ſpeedily ſold.

This encouragement has determined him to publiſh again on the ſame ſubject. For the purpoſe of collecting more ample and accurate materials than he formerly poſſeſſed, he has travelled through all the ſtates, and has been favoured with the communications of gentlemen well qualified to give information on ſo important a ſubject; and has likewiſe eſtabliſhed a correſpondence with ſeveral reſpectable characters in different ſtates, from whom he has every reaſon to expect a valuable additions to the materials already collected: Yet as all the information that can be obtained in a ſubject ſo extenſive, variegated, and intereſting, is greatly to be deſired, and every man of Science may have it in his power to contribute ſome obſervations which may be uſeful, the ſubſcriber will feel himſelf particularly obliged to any gentlemen who will be ſo kind as to furniſh him with anſwers to all, or any of the annexed enquires, viz.

1. The boundaries and extent of the ſeveral ſtates, and the latitudes and longitudes of the principal places.

2. Deſcriptions of the rivers, their ſources, courſes, lengths, how far navigable, how high does the tide riſe, and what fiſh they produce. A deſcription of mountains, lakes, harbours, capes, and bays.

3. General face of the country, an account of its animal, mineral, and vegetable productions, or its natural hiſtory. What are the evidences to ſupport the opinion that the flat country in the ſouthern and middle ſtates was formerly occupied by the waters of the ocean, and that the land below the hills and mountains has been made ſince the flood.

4. Natural and artificial curioſities, caverns, caſcades, &c.

5. State of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, exports, and imports, balance of trade. The number of veſſels which annually enter at the cuſtom-houſes in the ſeveral ſea ports of the United States.

6. Civil diviſions of the ſeveral ſtates the number and names of the ſeveral diſtricts, counties, and towns, their extent, latitude, and longitude, number of inhabitants, and diſtance and bearing from the capital of the ſtate. Particular deſcriptions of the principal towns are requeſted*.

7. Population—from whence are emigrations, to what places, and how numerous. Of what nations are the inhabitants of the ſtates compoſed, or whence originated—proportion of the ſlaves.

8. Climate, diſeaſes and their cauſes—longevity of the inhabitants—what proportion die in infancy.

9. Religion, number of churches of different denominations—by what methods are miniſters ſupported.

10. State of the practice of law and phyſic.

11. Societies for the advancement of ſcience and humanity.

12. State of literature, colleges, academies, ſchools, and their funds

13. Characters who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late war by their patriotiſm.

14. An eſtimate of the damages ſuſtained in the late war, in the ſeveral ſtates.

15. A deſcription of the adjacent iſlands.

16. Manners, cuſtoms, diverſions, and dreſs.

17. Conſtitution, policy—general account of the laws—what political principles predominate in the ſeveral ſtates.

18. Military and marine ſtrength.

19. Public revenue and expences—mode of levying taxes.

20. Indians, their tribes, languages, numbers, characters, and diſpoſitions towards the United States.

21. The ſociety of Cincinnati, their laws and influence and the nature and political tendency of their eſtabliſhment.

22. Hiſtory.

N B. The ſubſcriber wiſhes to avail himſelf of the advantage of all the moſt accurate maps, and detached geographical pieces, which have been publiſhed reſpecting the United States; and will thank any gentleman to inform him where they can be procured.

Thoſe gentlemen, who may be ſo obliging as to favour the above deſign, by communications, are requeſted to forward them to Meſſrs. R. Aitken, or W. Spotſwood, Philadelphia; Meſſrs. Spotſwood & Clarke, booksellers, Baltimore; Rev. Mr. Keith, Alexandria; the Honourable H. Williamſon, Edenton, North Carolina; the Honourable D. Ramſay, Meſſrs. Wright & Co. Charleſtown; the Honourable A. Baldwin and Joſeph Clay, Eſquires, Georgia; Samuel S. Smith, D. D. Princeton; Mr. Loudon, Printer. New-York; and the Reverend Samuel Auſtin, or Jedidiah Morſe, New-Haven; with their names ſubſcribed, and the places of their reſidence, that the author may have the pleaſure of knowing to whom he is indebted for their friendly aſſiſtance.

JEDIDIAH MORSE.

*** If the ſeveral Printers, in the United States, feel diſpoſed to favour the above deſign, and will give this advertiſement a place in their reſpective papers for a few weeks, and will receive and forward to New-Haven, any communications which may be handed them by friends to the deſign, they may thereby contribute to the public good, and will peculiarly oblige their humble ſervant,

J. M.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1787.

* *This enquiry is made for the purpoſe of collecting the proper materials for a Gazetteer of the United States, which makes a part of the general plan in view. It is obvious that a book of this kind, compiled from accurate information, would be exceedingly uſeful. This might eaſily be done, if one well informed gentleman, in each town, would ſpend one half hour for the purpoſe. In this time the gentleman might throw together every important circumſtance relative to the towns in which they reſpectively reſide.*

MARCH 17, 1788.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the ſale of the land belonging to the eſtate of Mr. William Barrett, dec. on the 25th of laſt month; the executors hereby give notice that it will be ſold on the premiſes on the 22d of next month, if fair, if not, the next fair day. This land lies in Lunenburg county on the Crooked Creek, containing 2730 acres, it will be ſold in four different lots agreeable to a plat, which will be then exhibited, one eighth part of the purchaſe money will then be required, two eights to be paid in twelve months, the remainder in five annual and equal payments. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

THE EXECUTORS.

# POETRY.

## *The* ROLLIAD,—An *Heroic Poem*
By G. COLMAN, Esq; *London.*

THE fatal breakfaſt and cruel fair
I ſing; Calliope, the verſe prepare!
Say, why ſuch rage inflam'd a lady's ſoul,
To rob the hungry ſtomach of its ROL ?

Now 'gan the ſun the dappl'd eaſt t'adorn,
And troops of feather'd warblers hail'd the morn;
Briſk Chanticleer flew crowing from his bed,
And preſt Dame Partlet with the morning tread:
Ducks quack, hogs grunt, dogs howl, and horſes neigh
With Nature's muſick uſh'ring in the day;
Sounds loſt, alas; too ſoon in ruder note,
With clamour iſſuing from Atoſſa's throat.

Now ſounding thro' the houſe with dreadful knell,
The loud tongu'd clapper ſtrikes upon the bell.
The maid in haſte half hudling on her cloaths,
The termagant, Sir John's fair partner roſe.
She comes, her clamour ſtrikes all others dumb,
My lady frowns; and all the houſe looks grum.

Some furious ravings in the kitchen paſt,
The tardy breakfaſt greets our eyes at laſt:
Three ſcraps of bread and butter ſad we ſee,
Two lumps of ſugar and ſix grains of tea.
Hunger, they ſay, thro' ſtony walls will break,
As bards write libels for a dinner's ſake.
Hunger all arts and ſciences can teach,
Makes lawyers plead, quacks kill, and parſons preach.
Hence, Couſin, roſe the workings in thy brain,
A better meal by ſtratagems to gain:
Butter'd by ſtealth moſt ſlyly got,
Smoak'd on the board a french roll piping hot.

Pale as grim ghoſt whoſe mealy aſpect ſhocks,
And red by turns as twenty Turkey-cocks,
With eyes inflam'd, and leer malign, ſhe view'd
The dear-bought morſel of delicious food.
" And have I then ſo oft, enrag'd ſhe cried,
My longing ſoul its foremoſt wiſh denied?
So oft have grudg'd a farthing's ſmall expence,
And ſtill another ſquander thus my pence?
this prudent proverb have I ne'er forgot,
A penny ſav'd is worth a penny got?
Have I ſtill held it for a maxim clear,
A pin *per diem* makes a groat *per* year?
And ſhall inſatiate Couſins ſhock my ſoul,
Appall'd to run and a butter'd roll?
And thou, voracious Sir my greateſt curſe,
Whoſe monſtrous lux'ry daily ſhrinks my purſe,
Say, will not then our common fare go down,
And muſt good bread be ſcorn'd becauſe 'tis brown."

Couſin abaſh'd, now raiſing pert his head,
Look'd in my Lady's face, and thus he ſaid,
" Tell me, goodmadam, where's that mod'rate man,
Who will not mend his lot whene'er he can?
Who will not for a palace ſlight a cot,
Or leave cold mutton for a ſlice of hot?
Where lofty Highgate haughtily looks down
On all the ſmoke girt ſteeples of the town,
By an old wizard-ſage around my head,
The branches antlers of a ſtag were ſpread.
There by thoſe horns I ſwore, thoſe ſacred horns,
A ſolemn oath no chriſtian trav'ler ſcorns,
Ne'er with unhallow'd tooth brown bread to bite,
When kinder fortune ſhould afford me white."

He ſaid and feaſted on the luſcious diet,
Eat, ſays Sir John, eat couſin, and be quiet.

## A RIDDLE

IN the morn when I riſe I open my eyes,
Tho' I ſleep not a wink in the night;
If I wake e'er ſo ſoon, I ſtill lie till noon,
And I pay no regard to the light.

I am chaſte, I am young, I am luſty and ſtrong,
And my habit oft change in a day;
To Court I ne'er go, am no lady or beau,
Yet as frail and fantaſtic as they.

I travel abroad and ne'er miſs the road,
Unleſs I am met by a ſtranger;
If you come in my way, as you very well may,
You will always be ſubject to danger.

I have loſs, I have gain, I have pleaſure and pain,
And am puniſh'd with many a ſtripe:
To diminiſh my woe, I burn friend and foe,
And the ev'ning I cloſe with a pipe.

I live but ſhort time, and die in my prime,
Neglected by all who poſſeſs me:
If I ſay any more to what's gone before,
I fear you will eaſily gueſs me.

## ANECDOTE.

AN arch boy being at a table where there was a piping hot apple pye, putting a bit into his mouth, burnt it ſo that the tears ran down his cheeks. A gentleman that ſat by, aſked him why he wept? Only, ſaid he, becauſe it is juſt come to my remembrance, that my poor grandmother died this day twelve month Phoo! ſays the other, is that all? So whipping a large piece into his mouth, he quietly ſympathiſed with the boy; who ſeeing his eyes brimfull, with a malicious ſneer aſk'd him, why he wept? A pox on you, ſaid he, becauſe you were not hanged, you young dog, the ſame day your grandmother died.


# SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower than any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.

*Williamſburg, March* 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

## Juſt Imported,

From London, and to be ſold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of

# MAGAZINES,

*Neatly Bound and Lettered,*
Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto Sentimental Journey.—Adventures of David Simple.—Hiſtory of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Triſtram Shandy.—Chineſe Tales.—The Siſters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joſeph Andrews.—Parliamentary Regiſter for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Faſhionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Univerſal do. for 1785 and 86.—Weſtminſter do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and 86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furniſhed with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with caſe and ſpare ſtrings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Alſo a variety of Songs, ſet to muſic.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly.*

# MEDLEY,
## By GIMCRACK,

WHOSE ſtock are known to be the moſt elegant in the ſtate, will be let to mares the enſuing ſeaſon at NEWMARKET, the ſeat of ARCHER PAYNE, Eſq; of Goochland, at 7 cwt. of crop tobacco, on York, James, or Appamattox rivers, which may be diſcharged by payment of three and one half guineas before Chriſtmaſs next. Excellent paſturage, well incloſed, but not liable for accidents or eſcapes.

His Sire GIMCRACK, was never beat in France or England, until after the *Duc de Luzun* or *Count Lauraguaes* run him 23½ miles upon one ſtretch, ainſt time, for a large ſum, which he won.

MEDLEY's wind and bottom, has been ſuch, as to take two plates, heat races, on ſucceſſive days, though Uliſſes took the firſt heat the ſecond day, a ſweepſtake of three hundred guineas, from Golden Dun and Fame, beat Fame a ſecond time, a match of 100 guineas, and Fame won the kings plate of 100 guineas at Newmarket, April ſpring meeting, 1782. Seaſon commences 12th of March.

MALCOLM HART.

☞ Thoſe indebted to HART & M'DONALD, or HARTS & M'DONALD, for tranſactions at Hanover-Town, are deſired to make payment unto Vivion Minor of Caroline.

MALCOLM HART.

LOUISA, Feb. 25, 1788.

TAKEN up in Culpepper county, near the Ragged Mountain, a ſorrel MARE, no brand perceivable, about eight years old, four feet four inches high, a few white hairs in her forehead, trots, hanging mane and ſprig tail. Poſted and appraiſed agreeable to law, ſeven pounds.

WILLIAM CORBIN.

TAKEN up in Charlotte county, a BAY MARE, 4 feet 5 inches high, 10 years old, one hind foot white, with a ſtar in her forehead, and ſnip on the noſe, hanging mane, and ſwitch tail. Appraiſed to 5l.

SAMUEL RICE.

## For Sale,

THE valuable tract of Land whereon the ſubſcriber now lives (in New-Kent county) lying on Chickahominy river, and adjoining the ſtage road leading from Williamſburg to Richmond, extending on ſaid road from Bottom's-Bridge about 1½ miles, including the tavern and plantation, now in the tenure of Mr. THOMAS FRAYSER, the boundaries forming nearly a ſquare, and containing by eſtimation 1000 acres. The improvements are conſiderable, conſiſting of orchards, a large failing garden, extenſive and fertile meadows, a good mill ſeat, and more than one thouſand pounds worth of buildings, the local ſituation of the place, (being only 15 miles from Richmond) will render the crops of hay and other produce, always valuable. But preſuming the purchaſer would chooſe to view it, I ſhall give no farther deſcription. The terms may be known on application to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

WILLIAM MASSIE.

New-Kent, March 19, 1788

## To be Sold,
OR RENTED,

FOR one or a term of years, TWO PLANTATIONS in the lower end of York county, one containing 100 acres, known by the name of Halfway-Houſe, convenient for fiſh and oyſters, is a good ſtand for a merchant and tavern, with houſes in good repair, and well adapted for the ſame; the other containing 75 acres, is about two miles diſtant, with timber and wood ſufficient for both. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe or rent, will be ſhewn the lands, and know the terms, by application to Mr. John Robinſon, and Mr. Merritt, near the lands, or Mallory Todd, Iſle of Wight. Tobacco, military certificates for principle or intereſt, civil liſt warrants at their current value will be received in payment.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

### COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

### SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

### MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

### NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

## Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

## M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.